

led to a 380-day citywide bus boycott and influenced a Supreme Court decision that demanded all public transportation be desegregated. Rosa's civil disobedience gave rise to a young minister, Martin Luther King, Jr., and to a wave of mass demonstrations and protests that changed a nation. Rosa's relentless belief in the American ideal that "all men are created equal" strengthened her ability to make a difference.

Many honors were given to Rosa during her life, memorializing her monumental achievements. She received the Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest government award showing appreciation for her distinguished achievements and contributions, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award, which recognizes exceptional meritorious service. More than 40 colleges and universities bestowed Rosa with an honorary doctorate. A museum and library on the Montgomery corner where she boarded the bus in 1955, is named for her. It is difficult to find a U.S. history book that does not mention her role in history.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the legacy of Rosa Parks who gave selflessly to ensure the basic principles of American democracy were afforded to everyone. Rosa improved the quality of life for many and made the United States into a place where all people enjoy freedom.

CONGRATULATING THE PENN  
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS GOLF TEAM  
ON ITS SECOND CONSECUTIVE  
STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

**HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 25, 2005*

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, Hank Aaron, baseball's all-time homerun champion, once said, "It took me seventeen years to get 3,000 hits in baseball. I did it in one afternoon on the golf course."

As Mr. Aaron can attest, playing golf and being skilled at golf are two very different things. Which is why I rise today to note the accomplishment of five young women in my district who attend Penn High School in Mishawaka, IN.

These five young women—seniors Julia Potter, Laura Ormson, Erin Buttrey, Michelle Fleischman, and freshman Anne Ormson—recently won their second consecutive championship at the 33rd Annual Indiana High School Athletic Association Girls Golf State Finals tournament.

The 2-day tournament was held at the Legends of Indiana Golf Course in Franklin, IN, where the Penn Kingsmen finished first among a field of nine talented golf teams.

And they did so in dramatic fashion. The team set Indiana State finals records for their 18-hole and 36-hole leads, ultimately defeating runner-up Noblesville by 32 strokes.

This was the team's third State title in 4 years under Coach Jim Garrett, with three team members—Julia Potter, Anne Ormson, and Laura Ormson—finishing among the top nine individual golfers in the entire State.

Mr. Speaker, former President Gerald Ford once expressed this sentiment on golf: "The pat on the back, the arm around the shoulder,

the praise for what was done right and the sympathetic nod for what wasn't are as much a part of golf as life itself."

I couldn't agree more. And I'm sure the parents of these five young women agree that the character building lessons they learned on the golf course will benefit them throughout their lives.

On behalf of the constituents of the Second District of Indiana, I would like to express our heartfelt congratulations to the Penn High School girls golf team for winning the 2005 State title.

OCTOBER IS NATIONAL BREAST  
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 25, 2005*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. For over 20 years, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month has educated women about early breast cancer detection.

The statistics are staggering and demonstrate the dramatic impact this disease takes on our country. Most of us know of someone who has been affected by breast cancer—your mother, your sister, your wife, or a beloved friend.

In the United States, breast cancer is the most common non-skin cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in women. It is the leading cause of death in women between the ages of 40 and 55.

In 2005, an estimated 270,000 women will be diagnosed with some form of breast cancer and approximately 40,000 women are expected to die from this disease, 4,100 in my home State of California alone.

While women account for the majority of breast cancer cases, we must not forget the estimated 1,690 men who will be diagnosed this year and the 460 expected to die. Due to the rarity of breast cancer in men, much less is known. This leads to the fact that men are more likely than women to be diagnosed with advanced disease and thus have poorer chances of survival.

In 2002, there were approximately 2.3 million women with a history of breast cancer. The most recent data suggests that 13.2 percent of women born today will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some time in their lives. That means 1 in 8 women will be affected by this disease.

Rates for women differ significantly for certain racial and ethnic groups. Although breast cancer deaths declined by 2.4 percent for white women from 1990 to 2002, the rate only dropped by 1.8 percent for Hispanics and 1 percent for African-Americans and Asian-Americans-Pacific Islanders. Strikingly, breast cancer mortality rates disproportionately affect African-American women in relation to White women. In 2002, death rates were 37 percent higher for African-Americans.

These disparities can be seen in my home State of California and in my district of Alameda County. The breast cancer rate for Asian women in California is going up, while the rates for other California ethnic groups are dropping. In the Greater Bay Area, as in the

U.S., African-American women continue to have poorer breast cancer survival rates compared to White women.

Specifically, in Oakland, the breast cancer incidence rate was 144.1 per 100,000, significantly lower than the Alameda County rate of 159.7. This suggests that women in Oakland do not have enough access to testing and are less likely to be diagnosed than women countywide.

Breast cancer does not have to take the lives of so many women. When detected early, the 5-year survival rate is over 95 percent. Mammograms and breast self-exams are proven methods of combating this disease. Seventy percent of all breast cancers are found through breast self-exams and mammography can detect breast cancer an average of 1–3 years before it is large enough to be felt.

Despite these proven detection methods, 13 million U.S. women, 40 years of age or older, have never had a mammogram. For women between the ages of 40 and 49, a mammogram every 1–2 years may reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer by 17 percent and for women aged 50–74 it may reduce the risk by 30 percent. Women cannot afford to go without these life saving measures. Every day and especially on October 21, 2005, National Mammography Day, women are encouraged to make an appointment.

Although mammograms are available, many women with poor or no health insurance, can't afford these routine tests. It's estimated that current funding allows only 1 in 5 needy women who qualify for the free CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program to get these tests. As these simple screenings save the lives of thousands of women, we must commit to providing more money and resources for those women who can't afford to get tested.

Despite these facts, I am happy to report that more California women are getting regular mammograms. In the year 2000, 79 percent of women age 40 and older had had a mammogram within the past 2 years compared to 38 percent of women in 1987.

This month, I applaud the efforts of groups such as the American Cancer Society, the National Breast Cancer Foundation, the National Breast Cancer Coalition, the CDC, the National Cancer Institute and all the other groups working to end this disease for their commitment to research, fundraising, screening, and support for individuals affected by breast cancer.

In Congress we must support initiatives that advance the message of these groups. As Representatives, we must pass H.R. 2231, legislation that would establish multidisciplinary, multi-institutional breast cancer research centers to study the potential links between breast cancer and the environment.

We must also support the \$150 million appropriation for the Department of Defense Peer Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program. This program is the gold standard for breast cancer research in the country and has a decade of support from a majority of Congress.

Strong research translates into more effective ways to treat breast cancer patients. Moreover, as we develop improved methods for treating this disease we must ensure that all Americans have access to the highest quality health care.